

THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

VOL. XI.—NO 279.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885.

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THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE first session of the Forty-ninth Congress began much more quickly than did its predecessor. The choice of Mr. Carlisle to the Speakership of the House, although not justified to the country by his previous administration of that office, was so much a foregone conclusion that he was treated as Speaker for weeks before. It was only as to the President, *pro tem.*, of the Senate that there was a ripple of excitement, on the lines we indicated last week. The Republican Senators had made up their minds to act with entire freedom from Quixotism on the one hand, and from partisan rapacity on the other. They would choose a President from their own number, and they would do their part to put him and every other President of the Senate out of the line of succession to the Presidency. The choice of Mr. Logan by the caucus, therefore, and his subsequent declination, were both acts creditable to the actors,—though it appears that nothing Mr. Logan can do will fail to make a certain class of his detractors unhappy. Perhaps the only point which really afforded room for remark was his admission that the Vice-Presidency was not to his taste, since a large part of the American people desired, a year ago, to elect him to fill it.

THE choice of Mr. Sherman, after Logan, was natural. He is one of the most experienced of the Senators. He has nerve and decision not inferior to that of his brother the General. His Republicanism is stalwart, and he will see that his party gets fair play, if the counting of the electoral vote, in 1888, should fall into his hands. With Mr. Edmunds in the chair, the Democrats of the House would have had every reason to defer or defeat the legislation on the question of the electoral count, but now they know they have nothing to gain by delay.

THE nomination by the Democratic caucus of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, for the place, serves to emphasize how much Mr. Cleveland had weakened his own party in the construction of his Cabinet. The removal of Mr. Bayard, Mr. Lamar and Mr. Garland to executive offices leaves the Democrats with no better leaders than Mr. Harris and Mr. Beck of Kentucky. Very different is the position of the Republican minority in the House, where the choice for a complimentary nomination lay between Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Hiscock, of New York, and was decided by the West in favor of the latter.

It is generally understood that the Administration has crossed the line of quiet water, and has to face its first rough experiences during this session. It is not only the Republicans of the Senate to whom it must look in the expectation of criticism: its trials in the House will be equally severe. On the silver question it has already taken a position different from that of the Democratic party. On the Tariff it will be besought and bullied to side with Mr. Randall's faction, or that of Mr. Carlisle. The message of the President indicates his anxiety to "carry water on both shoulders," but to do that successfully requires infinite tact and the most favorable circumstances. To save the Administration from a party wreck, two suggestions have been thrown out. The first is that the Republicans take the initiative in the revision of the Tariff, in order to save our industries from the worse alternative of Free Trade. We should presume that the Republicans are not going to help their adversaries out of their difficulty by taking this advice. As regards the management of the House, the Republicans have no responsibility and they should assume none. The Democrats have a majority of forty members, which is or ought to be a working majority. Republican responsibility begins when the

House sends up a Tariff bill to the Senate, which cannot itself originate one. And the proposal that the Protectionists of the House should begin by cutting off their own noses to avoid an imaginary danger of losing their heads, is rather cool.

THE other suggestion is contained in the letter from Mr. Samuel J. Tilden to Mr. Carlisle, calling attention to the great need of a system of fortification for our coasts and harbors. A rather amusing feature of this letter is found in the time and manner chosen for it, which give it the air somewhat of forestalling the President's message, as if the "Sage of Greystone" felt that it was quite time for him to be heard from in his double capacity of Atlas and Jupiter. But his letter is of interest, notwithstanding. He has the highest technical authorities on his side, when he reminds the Speaker that our coast defences are in a shameful condition, and that a war with even a second-rate European power might prove a very serious business to us. New York and Boston might have to ransom themselves by the payment of sums far greater than are needed to make them safe from attack, and the national treasury in the long run would have to bear the burden of the ransom. But it is not unreasonable for some Free Trade Democrat to suggest that it is not merely the need of more forts which has roused Mr. Tilden to this interest in the doings of the House. If his advice be taken, there can be no chance of reducing the national revenue farther by a reduction of duties on imports, and the Tariff difficulty will be postponed, not solved. And the letter has the greater significance, as it is to Mr. Tilden more than to any other adviser, outside or even inside his Cabinet, that Mr. Cleveland has looked for advice or suggestion.

OF the reports submitted to the country before the session began that of Mr. Lamar is the least interesting, though not through any fault of his. The Department of the Interior has several important interests in its charge—the Indians, the public domain, education and pensions—but in each of these there is an independent report from a commissioner. And with the exception of the closing of the department on the death of Jacob Thompson, Mr. Lamar has not made any notable blunders which call for public defence. That blunder, of course, his report does not cover.

As to the Indians, Mr. Lamar's views will meet with a hearty response from all who have genuine interest in these wards of the nation. He is critical of our methods, not only in details but as a whole. We are maintaining an elaborate department of the government, at a cost of some six millions a year, to take care of about 260,000 persons, living under some sixty quasi-independent governments, and possessed of real estate to the value of at least \$134,000,000. And by all this we are neither securing the Indians from encroachment on their rights, nor saving them in all cases from starvation, nor keeping the peace among them and with ourselves, nor communicating to them with any great rapidity the blessings of Christian civilization. Mr. Lamar does not even find that this great outlay puts him in possession of the facts he needs for a more rapid movement in the work of their conversion into citizens. He proposes a joint commission of civilians and officers to visit the reservations, report on the exact state of each tribe, and take steps to convert their tribal tenure into severalty ownership, to sell the surplus of their lands as fast as they can be got to agree to this, and otherwise convert the roving marauder into a civilized citizen. And he lays just stress on the fact that the change must be a slow one, must be based on education, and must be advanced no faster than the Indian is brought to see the need of it.

All this is promising of much good, but it must also be said that Mr. Lamar has done much harm in this field by the changes he has made in Indian agents. Some of the most valuable men in

the service, notably Mr. Gasman of the Yankton agency, among the Sioux, have been removed, to make room for mere politicians for whom places must be found, and who can make their places "pay" in the politician's sense of honest and faithful administration.

MR. LAMAR mentions in his report that the Governor of Dakota recommends its division, and the admission of the southern half as a State of the Union. On this recommendation Mr. Lamar does not pronounce. It is so clear that Southern Dakota is populous enough to take rank as a State, that its continued exclusion can only be assigned to partisan motives. It greatly outnumbered several of the smaller states in population. The only resource for the Democrats is to look around for some arrangement by which two new Republican votes in the Senate may be balanced by two Democratic votes. The admission of New Mexico, or the division of Texas into two states, is the device which most naturally suggests itself, and the latter is mentioned in the great petition to Congress which the people of South Dakota have prepared.

MR. LAMAR is not of the mind that the transfer of the Indians to the War Department would be attended by greater advantages. He instances the failure of the arrangement by which the Apaches were transferred to army management, and an outbreak occurred soon after. In this view he has the support of those who have given time and thought to the Indian problem.

THE reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy are not of thrilling interest, happily for the country. Our little army and diminutive navy and dilapidated forts suffice for the present for our defence, but both departments call attention to the need there is for a larger preparation against possible dangers. Mr. Endicott, like Mr. Tilden, calls attention to the utter insufficiency of our coast defences, and the need of more troops to maintain garrisons in the forts we have. A special report on the subject will be ready for Congress in January. With regard to the Signal Service, Mr. Endicott disapproves of all Gen. Hazen's recommendations, which look to identifying it as closely as possible with the military service, and organizing it on that basis. He insists that its duties are purely civil and scientific, and that it will become in the course of time a purely civil organization. We are sure the members of the service will welcome a day when they will not be liable to court-martial for complaining of the profanity of their superiors, or be hunted down as deserters after they have sent in their resignations.

MR. WHITNEY traces the bad working of his department to the erection of half-independent bureaus of administration, on the plan reported in 1839. He finds a consequent want of subordination and responsibility ever since that plan went into operation in 1842, and thinks the time has come to correct the mistakes then made in our methods of naval administration. He rehearses the strength and the present employment of our naval force, and refers with apparent satisfaction to the share it took in maintaining order at the Isthmus of Panama.

The matter of the despatch boat and cruisers for which the government contracted with Mr. Roach, is discussed with much detail and much more dignity than in the Secretary's letters at the time. Some of the statements are open to correction from Mr. Roach's side, and the Navy Department may calculate on hearing a good deal on this subject before Congress has adjourned. But we observe that Mr. Whitney now admits that when the plan of a vessel has been furnished the contractor by the government experts, and he has no option but to carry it out, he is responsible for good workmanship, but not for the result and success of the plan itself.

Mr. Jenks, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has been making a stir in the railroad world by his demand for reports from the direction of the thirty-five railroads subsidized by the government, which lie in whole or in part east, west or north of the Missouri river. He requires of each of these roads the annual re-

port of its business within a calendar month after the close of its business year; a monthly report of gross and net earnings within a fortnight after the month ends; a ten days' notice of all meetings of directors or stockholders, with a statement of the business whose transaction is expected; and a copy of the minutes of every such meeting. This circular fell on the stock-market at just the moment when "Pacific" had been carried to the highest point possible by a strong combination. It is not complimentary to either the management of the roads or the intelligence of the dealers in stocks that the news brought about a sudden fall. It is quite true that some of the demands of the circular are unreasonable and even impossible; but these can and will be amended. Mr. Jenks seems to have taken too many hints from the rules and methods of the Controller of the Currency, and to have thought that railroads could report as easily and as promptly as the banks. But well managed railroads, like well managed banks, have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a system of searching reports to the government. Would bank stock go up if the business of bank inspection by the government were abolished by Congress? Why is it that railroad stock went down upon the news that the government meant to try something of the same sort with them? Does not the fact show that the experts of Wall street think there is great need of such inspection? Let Mr. Jenks revise his circular, but not retract it.

THE President, in his cursory view of the functions, performance, and future proper destination of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, expresses views that accord well with those which, as Governor of the State of New York, he expressed when he vetoed a bill for a most admirable survey of that State, then in process of execution, on the ground that he did not see the use of such elaborate surveys.

He remarks in his message that "since the Bureau [the Coast and Geodetic Survey] has been in new hands, an introduction of economies, and the application of business methods have produced an important saving to the Government, and a promise of more useful results." The reference in this statement as to the introduction of "economies," is probably to the assumed action of his appointee, Superintendent Thorn, clerk of the Treasury Department, who has drawn full pay as Superintendent of the Survey, while he has cut down the pay of the officers of the Survey as allowed by law. Perhaps the President believes that because the Superintendent is a business man, business methods have improved in the Survey. This, in a certain sense, looks like business. Possibly the President does not know that as his Treasury clerk is not, under his first appointment, read in the light of the Revised Statutes of the United States, legally Superintendent of the Survey, the clerk is not legally entitled to the salary of Superintendent.

THE instant death of William H. Vanderbilt, on Tuesday of this week, at his house in New York, while conversing with Mr. Robert Garrett, was an event all the more striking from the circumstances under which it occurred, though the exit of one who is commonly believed to be the richest man on earth might be accounted enough in itself to claim universal attention. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Vanderbilt was a figure simply, and not an active force. He had for some time placed his business in charge of his capable lieutenants, including his sons, and Mr. Depew and Mr. Twombly, and he quitted earth with scarcely more shock to its daily procedure than many a poorer man.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce has finally voted to ask for the establishment of subsidies to our merchant marine like those given by France, and for a "Bureau of Commerce and Navigation." Of the former proposal we have spoken already. As to the latter, we would ask into what department such a bureau could be inserted. What we need is not a bureau, but a department of Industry and Commerce, with a cabinet officer at its head,

and with bureaus of commerce, manufactures, agriculture, forests, fisheries, railroads and mines. There is no other civilized government that has not something of the sort. We are the only country in which the national industries are represented only by the cabinet officer whose business is to tax them.

THE leaders of the Reform party in the late local and state campaign in Baltimore have taken measures which will prevent their being caught napping in the future. During the course of the week a Reform league was organized, and Reform clubs are to be established in every ward in the city. Baltimore and Maryland politics are now so desperately bad that nothing short of the hardest kind of work can effect any improving result. And it is a good sign for the future that this is to be forthcoming.

THE English election closes with the Liberals more than seventy ahead of the Tories, and perhaps ten behind the Tories and Home Rulers combined. In a word the victory rests with Mr. Parnell. Even Mr. Smalley, who hates him with characteristic acrimony, is obliged to bear witness that "Mr. Parnell has played his game with courage, skill, and accurate foresight, and is likely to find himself, when the election is over, exactly where he meant to be,—holding the balance of power between the two parties. He will be master in this Parliament, unless the moderates on both sides combine on Irish questions. Suggestions of this sort," adds Mr. Smalley, "continue to be heard from many quarters, but the spirit of faction is exceedingly strong, and is not likely to diminish."

It is remarkable that in both islands it is a war of North against South. In England the old Northumberland region, from the Humber to Edinburgh, and even beyond Northumberland limits, is substantially with Mr. Gladstone. The Norse and Danish population stand by him, who is one of them. The Anglo-Saxons of Southern England, a few great municipalities and some Celtic districts excepted, are Conservative. Throughout Great Britain the Celt is Liberal. In Ireland the Home Rulers have won some constituencies in Ulster, and have broken the anti-national ranks there quite as much as they hoped to do. But outside of Ulster every member chosen is a Nationalist except the two for Dublin University. In Ulster the Liberals have lost everything; the *Northern Whig* may go into mourning. Even Mr. Thomas Dickson and Mr. Charles Russell have failed of election, to the great loss of the party in Parliament. If the Liberals came into power now, they would not find a man in their ranks who was authorized to speak for Ireland. They attempted to bring in Mr. Mitchell Henry and Mr. Blennerhassett for British constituencies, but were beaten even there.

LIBERAL disputes over the causes of their defeats in the boroughs and gains in the counties continue. Mr. Gladstone blames Mr. Chamberlain by broad hints in a fresh manifesto. Mr. Chamberlain retorts that nothing but his policy saved the day in the counties, and announces that he will fight without reserve for disestablishment, next time. He lays much of the blame on the Protectionists. We shall have something to say next week on this side of the discussion, and on a remarkable charge which Mr. Chamberlain brought against the American manufacturers of wood-screws.

THE pressure from Russia and Austria-Hungary, but especially the latter, has resulted in the concession of a longer truce to Servia. The great powers have until the second week of the new year to compose the difference. Prince Alexander seems to regard his offer to restore the *status quo* in Roumelia as not binding him, since his suzerain, the Sultan, did not respond to it by coming to his aid. He and the Roumelians have taken their former attitude as to the unification of Bulgaria, and with the help of England they are not unlikely to carry their point. Russia has changed her attitude towards Bulgaria, moved probably by the fear of alienating her people utterly. But it is quite impossible

that she should regain the full measure of influence which she forfeited by her indifference in the hour of Bulgaria's extreme need.

MEXICO and Peru continue to maintain the credit of Latin America as a region of political disturbances. In Mexico the measures taken against the adherents of the late President Gonzales, who is hated in the South, have resulted in local insurrections in the North, which the national government is accused of fomenting as an excuse for interference. In Peru Caceres is fighting in the very streets of Lima for the overthrow of the government which Chili set up to sign a treaty. In neither case is any great principle at stake, and in neither is there anything in the character of the partisans to enlist outside sympathy.

THE MESSAGE.

THE President's message seems to aim at an encyclopaedic comprehensiveness as the merit most easily accessible to its author. It is even longer than usual, and much inferior in style to those of our Republican Presidents. There is a wordiness, an involution of sentences, a vagueness in the matter, and often a pomposity in form, which prove amply the genuineness of the document. As usual it begins with a survey of our foreign relations, which are so happy that Mr. Keiley's rebuff at Vienna is the most serious drawback to the peacefulness of the picture. It discusses the possibility of a canal across Central America, with marked preference for the Tehuantepec ship railway, which sensible people generally regard as an absurdity. It alludes with fitting severity to the outrages perpetrated on the Chinese in Wyoming and Oregon, while justifying the laws which exclude the importation of more Chinese. It has a good word for the Utopia on the Congo, while indicating a disapproval of the signature of the Berlin protocol by our diplomatic representatives. He mentions the international commission to settle once more the Fisheries question, and intimates that it had been found necessary to give the commissioners a very large scope for the discussion of the commercial relations between England's North American colonies and ourselves,—which is to say that we cannot make a purchase of fishery rights, without being bullied into buying something else at the same time.

The friends of Mr. Frelinghuysen's reciprocity treaties will not be pleased with Mr. Cleveland's treatment of those remarkable performances. The Mexican treaty, of course, has passed beyond executive control. The treaty with Spain, in behalf of Cuba and Porto Rico, and that with San Domingo, the President sets aside. He has no notion of throwing open our market to Cuban sugars in return for the trifle of commerce which Spain had offered us. And he thinks there is weight in the objection drawn from the "most favored nation" clause in our commercial treaties with other countries, and from the surrender of our power over our own Tariff, which is involved in such treaties. From his silence, we infer that Mr. Foster's attempt to negotiate another treaty with Spain has been as unsuccessful as was reported. And if the President will apply these principles to the Mexican treaty, it will need a two-thirds vote to give that the force of law.

Clearly Mr. Cleveland is not to be counted upon in the effort to break down the Tariff in detail by reciprocity duties. But he does favor such a reduction of the Tariff as will bring the revenue of the government down to the level of economic expenditure. Yet he also thinks that every such reduction should be made with a view to bearing as lightly as possible on the industries which the Tariff has called into existence. This specification points at the sugar duties. These duties bear more heavily on the American people than other; they bring in a larger revenue than any other; the effect of any reduction in them can be more easily calculated. And they might be so adjusted in their reduction as to bring exactly the revenue we need for them, and also to leave over a sum large enough to support the sugar planters of Louisiana by premiums upon their products.

While much of what is said in the Message is but a summarizing of the departmental reports, there are two subjects in which Mr. Cleveland has an independent judgment, and a word to say for himself. They are Silver and Civil Service Reform. His treatment of the two subjects is very significantly different. On silver he takes the same firm and distinct tone which characterized his letter to Mr. Warner last February. He feels sure that the country is approaching the edge of a precipice, and that none will suffer more from persistence in our present policy than will the laboring classes. He has no approval for Mr. Warner's silver bullion certificates, and unhappily no outlook for silver in any direction. Mr. Manton Marble's mission to Europe has satisfied him that no change has taken place in the public attitude there, since 1881, when the last conference was held. He has no word but one, and that is "stop!" In the main this is sound enough, but it is narrow, and its narrowness will help to keep the House of Representatives from seeing how far it is true.

As to the reform of the civil service, Mr. Cleveland still indulges in the platitudes and generalities which burdened his earlier utterances. So far as the law goes, he will stand by it, while admitting also that it goes but a little way. As for the other offices, he thinks it is impossible either to get on without parties, or to dissociate party from office-holding. And he thinks there must be a great abatement in party rancor before Democratic heads of departments can afford to rely on Republican subordinates, who as he sees it, have no loyalty to them and no wish for their success. And he deprecates the outcry made by those who have been displaced, claiming that this is no more than the whine of offensive partisans, who seek to shelter themselves behind the principle of civil service reform. This is our sense of what is conveyed in the wordy sentences of the message. Mr. Cleveland no doubt believes it to be a true picture of the situation; he is quite capable of such blindness to the actual facts. It will be the duty of the Senate, whose action he evidently is anticipating, to look at the great body of them which he has not seen or chosen to see.

We do not see what comfort any friend of the reform can draw from these half-Delphic utterances. What sense there is in them shows that the President has weakened under party pressure, and that the ideal of a civil service divorced from party no longer has any significance for him.

LESS INCOME AND MORE OUTGO.

UPON the presumption that the surplus of revenue would continue, various suggestions of finance have just now been made. Most of them look to a reduction of income, some to an increase of expense, some to both. To any one who has been watching the course of this business in the last three years, there is nothing of importance in any of these plans which had not long ago been anticipated and considered; while, indeed, the mischief in some of them is too palpable, one would think, not to be discerned at a glance.

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury make suggestions similar in their nature, but not identical in detail. Both propose a decrease of revenue, by changes in the Tariff, but while Mr. Cleveland suggests that the reduction of duties should be made "upon the imported necessities of life," Mr. Manning indicates, if he does not precisely express the idea, that the reduction should be made in "raw materials." Both of them, it is true, are so cautious in their language as not to be easily interpreted: the President may mean sugar, or he may mean sheep; the Secretary may mean iron-ore or he may mean wool. All the same, however, the plan of each is a reduction of income by thinning out the Tariff list, and they leave it to some officially inspired leader in the House to designate what is to be taken out.

Mr. Tilden's plan is to spend more money, as suggested in his letter to Mr. Carlisle. This, also, is the plan of the Secretary of War, who believes himself an honest and capable builder of fortifications; and of Mr. Whitney, who, though he looks upon his

predecessors in office, and upon the ship-builders who made contracts with them, as devoid of common honesty, now desires very much to have given to himself a large sum for ships. Indeed, it may be said to be the plan of the Administration, for the estimates which Mr. Manning bravely submits to Congress exceed the expenditure of the last year of Republican administration 23½ millions of dollars, and whereas there was then, (1884-85), a surplus of 18 millions, there is estimated by Mr. Manning for 1886-87, (counting in each case the usual payment to the sinking-fund), a deficit of 24½ millions,—making a shifting of 42½ millions in the balance of account!

That Mr. Manning does first allow, in his estimates for the next fiscal year, payment of 46½ millions on account of the sinking fund, before presenting to Congress the footing up of 24½ millions deficit, is the one circumstance which saves his report from being both scandalous and ridiculous. Subtracting his deficit from the sinking-fund payment, he is able to show an expected balance of 22 millions to apply to the extinction of the debt. This, in fact, is enough; it is as much as we need to pay off, in any one year, up to 1891, in order to continue smoothly and evenly the redemption of the bonds that are now optional; but it illustrates the enormous change since the time, only three years ago, when in twelve months we paid off 175½ millions of the debt. It must be concluded that, notwithstanding all the suggestions of Tariff changes which the President and his Secretary hint at, they are in fact looking one way and running the other. An Administration which can see so many outlets for money does not really desire to reduce the inflow cause of ready cash, by cutting off either Tariff or taxation.

That there is, in this situation, any occasion for friends of Protection to concern themselves about the discovery of duties which they would be willing to have reduced, in the fear that, without this willingness, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Watterson will sweep away all duties, and establish Free Trade, is rather too absurd for serious suggestion. If money which Congress refused in reasonable sums to a Republican executive is now to be poured out like water, because Democrats are in office, the problem is solved by that method. And if, on the other hand, the Senate should now apply to Mr. Cleveland and his Secretaries a moderate and reasonable economy in place of the wholesale parsimony which the House used with Mr. Arthur and his Secretaries, it may be that such a surplus will still remain as will permit the only important change in the Tariff which the interest of this country now calls for,—the repeal of the duty on sugar. That the finances should be so administered as to produce a surplus that will admit of this is beyond reasonable denial, and to that end the President, his Secretary, and their majority in the House should make their best endeavors. The sugar duty is not now, if it ever was, any proper part of the Tariff system, and its repeal would not only relieve the people and simplify national finance, but could be used as the most potential means of securing for the United States a commanding position in the commerce with the other countries south of us on the American Continent.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

THERE has been a discussion of the faults of Philadelphia in some of our daily newspapers which we hope will not be without its usefulness, although too little of what has been said by way of censure has been put on the right ground, and there is a serious misapprehension in the way in which the main problem has been stated. It is asked: "Why is Philadelphia provincial in its character, to an extent out of all keeping with its rank as the second city of the Union?" Now it might be perfectly proper to speak of Lyons or Bristol as "provincial," as compared with Paris and London. But such a term has no applicability in the United States. We have no provinces, because we have no metropolitan city like Paris or London as a standard of comparison. New York is not such a city, for the sufficient reason that a metropolis must be the focus at which the national life

is most concentrated, whereas New York is the least American of all our cities. Boston and Washington are the only other cities that might be taken as a standard, and the eminence of Boston is a thing of the past, and that of Washington a thing of the future. In fact, one of our marked differences from England and France is that we have not sacrificed a nation to make a capital. We have not one focus but many. And each of these has its distinctive merits, whose existence adds to the color and the variety of national existence. Nor is there any need for this misleading phrase "provincial" in this discussion. The faults alleged against our city are not those which distinguish a provincial city from a metropolitan one. They are serious if true,—too serious to be ascribed to a cause so harmless in itself as provinciality,—and we shall endeavor, in some further treatment of the subject, to weight their worth. Meantime, however, a Daniel of a neighboring city has been sitting in judgment upon us, and his sage conclusions seem to claim some notice. In the opinion of this critic,—*The Nation*, of New York,—the real trouble with Philadelphia is that it is a Protectionist city. It might have reached the New York level of virtue, had not Protection undermined its morals, and left it a frightful example for its great and pure-lived neighbor to avoid. Indeed, *The Nation* intimates that, having a smaller per cent. of foreign population, it might have passed the mark of the city of Tammany Hall, except for the moral malaria produced by the Tariff. In even a greater degree than New York might it have soared into the upper ether, had not the duty on pig-iron been fixed to its wings.

We may remark, at once, that the Daniels of New York would do well not to estimate the effect of Protectionist as compared with Free Trade opinions by their experience of the effect of those opinions upon New York character. We are aware that New York Protectionists are not all that they ought to be; to say nothing of the living, we may look with sorrow on the personal wickedness and civic sloth of such Tariff men as Horace Greeley and Peter Cooper, in contrast with the municipal and moral greatness of sound Free Traders like Fernando Wood or William M. Tweed. The theory that Protection views carry with them demoralization of character may thus be confirmed,—to the vision of a New York Daniel,—yet it has not been found so here. If we omit the names of two or three of those prominent in our affairs,—notably Benjamin Franklin and Condé Raguet and Charles J. Ingersoll,—it would be difficult to mention Philadelphians conspicuous for either personal qualities or municipal energy who did not with pride place themselves in the list with Tench Coxe, Mathew Carey, Stephen Colwell, Samuel Jackson, Henry C. Carey, and William M. Meredith. And when we study the Philadelphia of a recent time, looking for men who have led the attack on those forms of corruption which unhappily our provincial imitation copied from metropolitan examples, we find the list headed by men like Henry C. Lea, Philip C. Garrett, John Welsh and others who have not taken their views from the hands of Free Trade doctors.

Pursuing its theme, *The Nation* professes to find the want of energy which it assumes Philadelphia exhibits explained by a habit of looking to the national government for aid, and not to the skill and strength of its own people. According to this wise observer, "The nation has been roundly taxed to make Philadelphia a great manufacturing city." Suppose we should ask Daniel to point to the clause that lays this tax. He would not be able to do it. There is no clause in the Tariff laws which makes any special provision for Philadelphia,—however much she might deserve it,—and Daniel ought to know this. As the system is for the equal benefit of the whole country, many cities profit by it, and none more largely than New York, which is to-day far more full than this city of manufactures which have been "the outgrowth not of the national laws of supply and demand, but of Tariff laws passed by Congress." The Tariff found Philadelphia a manufacturing city; its repeal would leave it such. The Tariff found New York in the main a commercial city; it has made it as great in

manufactures as in commerce. The nation has not been taxed for the benefit of any place or section.

Indeed a chief purpose of the law would have been defeated if its results had been the concentration of manufactures at one or a few centres, rather than their diffusion over the country. It has been the triumph of the Tariff that it has rather prevented than furthered such a concentration. There is no feature contemplated by its friends with more satisfaction than the transformation undergone by New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other merely commercial cities which, would have remained such under Free Trade. And yet any person who knew nothing of the facts but what *The Nation* chooses to tell, would be led to suppose that Philadelphia was the only city in which protected manufactures are flourishing. Of course this precision in its statement of facts makes the opinion of our critic very valuable.

That Protection has diminished in our people their energy, and instinct of self-help, is a theory which calls for comment. In what respects is this diminution shown? Is it in the not remote organization and successful management of the Centennial Exhibition? That, if compared with the raising of funds for the Bartholdi pedestal, or for the Grant memorial, scarcely seems to present the Protectionist city in a bad light. Perhaps it may be found in the extraordinary success of the movement to organize the New York exhibition of 1887, commemorating the centenary of the Constitution? When it is considered that there is far greater wealth in New York,—due to the excessive profit of trading as compared with production,—and that it is concentrated in fewer hands, we should expect to see that city manifest far greater civic energy than Philadelphia. Yet if we judge by the instances cited above, or by others that may be suggested, it is scarcely the case. Take, if you choose, our building-associations as bearing on the degree of self-reliance left Philadelphia by Protection. These are institutions created by our working people, managed by them, and devoted entirely to the interests of their own class. They are the nearest to the ideal of any saving institutions in the world,—much nearer than the saving-banks which are managed by wealthy people, and which lend their accumulations only to wealthy people. They have constructed about a fifth in value of all the houses in the city, and they are a feature peculiar to our city. *The Nation* refers to them as though they were a happy accident, which only increased our responsibility, without being in any sense among the things for which the city could claim merit. That idea is the outcome of a mental jaundice, which constitutionally prevents our critic from seeing Philadelphia as it really is, and which, we fear, must lead impartial people to take little interest in its present line of criticism.

RELIGIOUS TESTS IN PROVINCIAL PENNSYLVANIA.¹

DR. Stillé is known by his studies in mediæval history, and from his lectures as Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania, and as a careful student and sound teacher. He has now brought to the attention of historical students a phase of colonial history in Pennsylvania that has hitherto been overlooked and neglected. Neither Bancroft nor Hildreth in their histories of the United States, nor Proud and Gordon in their histories of Pennsylvania, nor any of Penn's biographers, nor Franklin in his attacks on the proprietary government, nor Macaulay in his attempts to impugn Penn's fair fame, nor any of Penn's defenders, have unearthed the charge that Dr. Stillé here brings home, not against Penn himself, but against the English government and those intrusted by it with the administration of Penn's province, and against the local authorities of the infant colony. He shows that the almost universal praise which has been awarded to Penn for the establishment of a State in which there should be no disqualification on the score of religion, while fairly earned by the founder himself for his plan of government and his original charter and his laws, is given without a complete knowledge of the facts. He shows that within ten years of the establishment of Pennsylvania, the British government, by virtue of a power re-

¹ RELIGIOUS TESTS IN PROVINCIAL PENNSYLVANIA. A paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Nov. 9th, 1885, by Charles J. Stillé. 8vo, pp. 58. [Privately printed from advance sheets of *The Magazine of the Historical Society*.]

served in the charter which Charles granted, completely cut out from Penn's plan that part of it which was intended to invite men of all creeds to find a shelter in Pennsylvania.

It is true that the Catholic, as well as other religious rites, were allowed to be performed in Pennsylvania, and that in Philadelphia only of all the towns in the country, was mass openly celebrated before the Revolution,—indeed, at a very early date complaint was made in England of the license thus enjoyed by the Catholic Church. No restriction was placed by Penn or his successors on persons celebrating any form of worship, and when, in 1704, it was made a reproach that the Catholics were allowed to worship publicly, the provincial Council declared that Penn's charter of 1701 established the right of public worship, and refused to comply with the strict English laws on the subject. It is equally true that from 1693 to 1775 no one ever held office in Pennsylvania, whether under the Crown or the Proprietary, who was not by both English and local law required, as an indispensable condition precedent, to make and subscribe a solemn declaration of his religious faith, and that by a like requirement and the provincial laws, none but Protestants were permitted to hold land for the erection of churches, schools, or hospitals, nor could any foreigner be naturalized unless he was a Protestant.

Dr. Stillé gives an admirable sketch of the condition of religious liberty in the then colonies, showing that even in Baltimore and Maryland, founded by a Roman Catholic, the people of the founder's own faith were very soon denied the public enjoyment of the offices of their own church, while the Church of England was legally endowed and established. He shows, too, that the public mind of that period was not at all awakened to the importance of the principle of religious liberty, which indeed was first formally established by the Constitution of the United States, following the permissive recognition given in the Constitution adopted in Pennsylvania in 1775, and in the Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom adopted in Virginia in 1777, drafted by Jefferson. Religious liberty is, in point of fact, a modern invention, and it is but another one of Penn's great merits that he anticipated the world by nearly a century in proclaiming its principles as the surest and best foundation for a state. Neither Locke nor the other philosophers who took part in the preparation of constitutions and charters for the government of English colonies in America, were sufficiently in advance of their time to give religious liberty to the new settlements, nor were the people themselves prepared to demand or enjoy freedom from an established church, and to refuse obedience to its rules as a condition of citizenship and the enjoyment of public office. Conformity, as Dr. Stillé puts it, was the test of loyalty, and non-conformity was evidence not only of heresy, but of disloyalty also. The famous Act, strangely called an Act of Toleration, which in 1689, the first year of the reign of William and Mary, exempted, on certain conditions, dissenters from the penalties imposed by the laws against non-conformity,—an enactment helped on by Penn, to his regret,—excluded Roman Catholics, Socinians and Jews.

It has become a commonplace to describe Pennsylvania in its provincial state as the classic land of religious liberty, as founded on freedom of conscience as the corner stone of the Commonwealth, as a refuge for the oppressed of every creed and nation who came to Pennsylvania to enjoy a perfect equality of rights, civil and religious, guaranteed them by fundamental laws. It is therefore a matter of sound historical teaching to show the real state of the case and to put the responsibility for it where it belongs. Penn himself as far back as 1660 had advocated religious liberty; in 1678 he claimed it alike for Papists and Quakers; in the charter of his Province he undoubtedly thought he had secured it; in his "Great Laws" adopted in 1682, he provided it; in 1689 he tried to give it legal sanction by the Toleration Act, of which, although its provisions fell far short of what he desired, he is the reputed father. But in 1692 his province was partially taken away from him and handed over to Fletcher, then the royal governor of New York, to be ruled as a crown colony, and at once declarations and religious tests were imposed indiscriminately on all intending officeholders, Churchmen or Dissenters, Presbyterians, Baptists or Quakers. The provincial Assembly made a feeble protest in 1693 against Fletcher's rule, and against the oaths exacted of the Quakers, instead of affirmations, but this was promptly overruled. In 1696, when Penn's authority had been restored to him, in a new frame of government, he also provided declarations and tests conforming to the Toleration Act, but in 1699 he restored his original scheme for securing freedom of conscience in its fullest integrity. In 1700 and again in 1701 he reenacted it in the plainest terms. But all of these efforts were made nugatory by the exercise of the power reserved to the Crown by Penn's original grant to repeal any of the laws adopted by the provincial Legislature, and in 1702 Queen Anne directed by an Order in Council that the tests and declarations prescribed by the Toleration Act should be enforced, and in 1703 Quarry, the Royal Ad-

miralty Judge in Pennsylvania, exacted them of the provincial Council, and in the same year all the members of the Assembly subscribed to them, much to Penn's indignation. In 1705 the English Privy Council formally disallowed and repealed, with many others, all the laws by which Penn sought to secure religious liberty for his people. Then the Assembly formally enacted a new law, substituting for Penn's liberty of conscience that system of tests prescribed by the Toleration Act, and thus fastened upon the colony a narrow religious intolerance which remained in force until the Revolution.

The official records, called Qualification Books, are still preserved from 1722 to October 1775, containing the declarations and tests imposed by the Queen's order of 1702, and by the Pennsylvania Act of 1705, and the signatures include every man holding office in the colony. Citizenship was subject to the same tests, and so was the holding of land for churches, schools and burying grounds, and Protestants only could enjoy these privileges, in clear contradiction to Penn's principles and in violation of the laws he had vainly sought to enact in order to secure their exercise. The explanation of this is well given by Dr. Stillé, who shows that in the Colonies, as in England, the hatred and distrust of the Catholics, and a general conviction of their responsibility for the hostility of the French on the western borders, were much more active and vital than the faith in the principles of Penn's fine theory of religious liberty, to which we now ascribe such wonder-working power. Dr. Stillé has made a valuable contribution to local history, and it opens up a subject well worth pursuing, in order to throw additional light on the new field thus brought into view.

J. G. R.

THE SURPLUS OF 1837.¹

THE careful restriction of discussion of the subject under investigation, the industry shown in seeking for sources of information, and the general thoroughness of the work, make this little monograph one of the best of the "Questions of the Day" series, and a good example of the kind of work being done by many younger students of political science and history in connection with the more progressive of our colleges. This inclination to take up American subjects of study, and to give extended and conscientious labor to their investigation, will certainly have a healthful effect on the writing and thinking of our immediate future.

Mr. Bourne, however, the author of this work, seems to labor under the delusion that the results of his investigations, statistical as they are in their nature, make up a convincing argument against the policy of distribution of surplus national revenue among the states. In the first three or four chapters he states the subject under investigation and the question at issue with great clearness and fairness, and he then goes on to trace the history of the fund in each of the states among which it was distributed. But in this part, after each account of the method of appropriation by the respective states, a deduction or criticism is made which is in almost every case unfavorable. These critical summaries have a familiar sound, recalling the well known *a priori* argument of Prof. Sumner in relation to this question; that he did not know what had been done with the surplus distributed to the various states in 1837, but there was no doubt that when investigated it would prove to have been a curse to the states which received it.

It is safe to say of any fund that passed through public hands in the period from 1825 to 1845 that it was unwisely managed, but to load all the financial sins of the period on that part of the state revenue that came from the national government is bad logic and worse history. Mr. Bourne, however, does not put the matter quite so strongly, notwithstanding his acknowledgments to Professor Sumner.

But some of his points of criticism of the uses to which the fund in question were put have been given far more than their fair weight. For instance, where state or local laws have appropriated the interest of all or a part of the fund to school purposes, and the principal has afterwards been used for other purposes, leaving the interest simply a permanent charge on the ordinary income of the state or district, the fund which was the original source of such school income should not be ranked as being by any means utterly valueless. To be the occasion of such a permanent appropriation was in itself a great gain to the community in easing the difficult stop over that "ignorant impatience of taxation," that refuses to support a common school system. Therefore where the fund was in part or wholly so appropriated it should be credited not only with whatever good the money itself may have done in the expenditure of the principal, but also with good results to just so great a degree as Mr. Bourne has charged it with bad results when it encouraged wasteful expenditure for internal improve-

¹ THE HISTORY OF THE SURPLUS REVENUE OF 1837. By E. G. Bourne, B. A. Pp. 161. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885.

ment. Even where the share of the surplus received was sunk in the almost bottomless pit of expenditures for internal improvements its waste was by no means so absolute as might be inferred. The internal improvements were not all valueless, though the long period through which many of the states that went into them lay under a cloud has obscured the good results that certainly did follow. The value of internal improvements cannot be estimated only from the money returns that have come from them, but includes a share in all that progressive development of the country in which they have aided. Moreover, considering the nature of the country and of the people who were so rapidly settling it, the attempt, at least, at public improvements was a necessity; and nothing that the author has developed shows that the effect exerted by the distributed surplus on the unwise directions of this movement was more than infinitesimal.

So much for some of the applications of the money which Mr. Bourne takes for granted were waste. Turning to the other side of the account, the uses which were confessedly wise, taking into account all the circumstances of the case, the showing which the fund makes is a very fair one indeed. Eight states of the twenty-six among which the money was distributed retain the bulk of it to this day, either in state or local treasuries, and its income is devoted almost entirely to the most worthy of all purposes—public education.

In several of the others it was used up mainly for legitimate and suitable purposes, such as payment of State debt and State expenses, and has thus been of benefit. In still others it was made unavailable by the results of the war—a catastrophe which overwhelmed all the State investments together. It needs very little familiarity with the history of the period to which these affairs belong to recognize that no other equal amount of money was managed on the whole so wisely and profitably through those unwise and unprofitable years. The writer of this book is therefore in the not altogether unusual position of a man constantly asserting one side of an argument and as constantly proving the other.

In one other aspect the so-called "distribution of 1837" may be looked upon as a partial precedent for the present circumstances. This is that the distribution was carried through as a measure of necessity. Something had to be done with the money, and deposit with the States seemed the best way out of the difficulty. It is in this form that the question may soon arise again. We will have a surplus, and if Congress cannot find any practicable means of reducing the revenue, distribution may again be seen to be the best way out of the difficulty, and we will thus be brought by necessity to a measure which is in itself wise and beneficent, and might well be adopted simply on its own merits. E. P. C.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE PROPER RE-ORGANIZATION OF OUR ARMY.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

IT stands to reason that, for an army to be efficient upon the breaking out of war, it must have been efficient during the preceding time of peace. To compass this great object presents a problem of military administration which it is far from easy to solve in practice; for while, on the one hand, no one will deny that it is right that those who have won their honours should wear them long, and that with their achieved rank should be coupled adequate material requital, it is, on the other hand, as clearly evident that prolongation, beyond certain limits, of individual occupation of positions, must lead to the steady general deterioration of the personnel of a whole army. To take the most obvious case, it is clearly evident that if, at the close of a successful war, all the officers who have gained high rank, and besides, all those who attain great longevity, remain by occupation and advancement in prolonged possession of rank, the force must continually retrograde in efficiency.

The problem is to reconcile with justice to the long-time occupants of those positions the avoidance of this state of affairs. Viewed broadly, without entering upon the discussion of numerous details, there seem to be but two modes of action that will meet the difficulty. One of these is unconditionally to retire upon pensions all officers who are not equal to active duty in the field. The other is so to apportion military duties that officers of any rank whatsoever who are not capable of active duty in the field shall be under law assigned to posts where their military knowledge and their efficiency, apart from physical ability, would be as great as ever. It would seem to be evident, even at a glance, that of the two modes the latter, which in emergency would give opportunity to a von Moltke, would be by far the preferable one; for into the former would enter the element of injustice, and with injustice, lowering of morale, and it need hardly be said that no army can exist without morale, and that the higher the morale, the higher the efficiency of the army.

The discussion has before now taken place, whether it would not be physically advantageous to the human race if the old, the decrepit, the in any way ineffective of mankind were left to die off by the sheer stress of the struggle for existence, and we think that it has been generally conceded that for a while mankind might physically advance. But we think that it has just as certainly been conceded, that the tone of mind which could calmly approve, perpetrate, and view such barbarity, would eventually tend to and result in general physical as well as moral degradation. This is only stating in other terms that the confines between the mental, moral, and physical worlds are so interblended, that one world cannot be exalted save at the expense of another. Now, as upon this supreme law of humanity hangs the fate of humanity, so also upon it must hang the fate of armies, whose morality is their morale, which, like every other prompter of duty, must, to be stable, have its foundation in justice.

The problem, therefore, is in theory easy enough to solve. It must be evident that in the abstract none of the propositions laid down are controvertible. It is in the execution that the difficulty presents itself as great; for, as implied, what we are called upon to reconcile are conflicting duties and interests,—the duty and the interest of the rulers of a state to have always in time of peace an effective standing army, the more imperative the smaller the force,—the duty and the interest of the individual as a social unit to maintain his status unimpaired. Plainly, these duties and interests, the former depending upon a just conception of statesmanship, the latter upon natural law, conflict, and as the individual interested can not, the statesman must seek to reconcile them.

In so momentous a question as this, involving justice to the state, representing the people, to the individual who holds a position, and to him who would more ably fill it, we should not, nor do we presume to think that we are able with a few strokes of the pen to solve in a practical way all the details which the problem presents. All that we shall attempt to do, upon the basis of what has been laid down as unanswerable with respect to general principles, is to make a few suggestions as to some of the methods by which the end sought for might be measurably attained.

It will readily be granted that in the military, as in all other sciences and professions, instruction does not proceed upwards, but proceeds downwards, that the captain does not mould his colonel, nor the colonel his general, nor the private, useful member of an army as he is, his corporal and sergeant. Again, putting aside the special military education and training of all who compose an army, from general to private soldier, is not physical ability to bear mental exertion, anxiety, exposure to inclement weather, long marching, loss of sleep, poor and irregular food, indispensable to the greatest efficiency of an army? These things must certainly be granted, and therefore it only remains, instead of discussing the question further, with reference to the general constituents of military efficiency, to bring the application down to the case of our own army, and to seek, always with due regard to the principles of justice which have been acknowledged as most sacredly binding, to lead the way, at least, to some solution of a difficulty which is great in all armies, and which, owing to the vast extent of our territory, and to our apparent, and, in a degree, real immunity from danger, is with us one of great magnitude.

It is certain that few of the senior officers of our army could endure the physical strain of an active campaign. Consequently, to the degree, numerically and otherwise, in which they are not so competent, is our army not effective. Therefore war would find our army, officered as it is in peace, ineffective in its organization for all the vicissitudes of war. If this be true, would not the nearest approach to justice to the state, which implies economy of blood and treasure in the event of war, and justice to the individual, which implies partial or complete retirement of individuals, as the case might be, with full recognition in rank and pay, and their replacement by other individuals better fitted for the positions, be perfectly subserved by a physical examination of all the officers of the army, without restriction, making the examination impartially, in due order of descending seniority? Those who could not pass the physical examination indicative of ability for active campaigning would have no just cause of complaint at retirement with proper rank and pay. If they cannot stand such a test, it would be scarcely justice to junior officers, who also served throughout the civil war, for them to continue by their occupation of positions for which, in the most important of contingencies, they are unfit, to exclude the others, while they themselves can have no hope of further advancement, from a reasonable promotion before being retired.

If the physical examination should be unrestricted, and wherever it resulted in finding an officer permanently unfit for field duty, he were retired, and the next below him were immediately promoted, being then physically examined immediately after, not before, his promotion, no one could have just cause for complaint, for he who should be first retired would be retired for a reason

which, if correct, he ought not in honor to gainsay, and he by whom he is succeeded might in turn be immediately retired, but if he is not, has by his step upward proved himself relatively and absolutely fit. No officer disabled from any cause for active duty, ought in honor to object, and could not object, to retiring in his turn, if he knew that every man above him remaining on the list of relative rank had been honestly examined and had been declared competent, while he had been declared incompetent, to perform active field duty. Then, after the veterans of the war are provided for, it would be just to examine other officers before, instead of after, promotion. Thus would be recognized that the good of the state, representing the people, should be held prominently up to view, but that not even for the sake of the veterans of the civil war should the state risk being served by inefficient soldiers, the sole recognized difference between veterans of that war and other soldiers being that those veterans should be individually recognized as worthy of the gift of some, even if temporary, promotion, for services that saved the life of the nation at a time when it sometimes seemed almost in the throes of dissolution.

The whole duty of the soldier culminates upon the battlefield. All that he is physically, all that he has made himself by study and practice of his profession, in marching, countermarching, advancing, retreating, merges into that supreme moment. Although the defence of a fortified place may equal in importance a victory in the field, for upon it may strategically turn one or many victories in the field, yet we may say that, as a general rule, the most important duty of the soldier is performed in the field. Consequently, it would seem that, for field duty, he should receive his highest pay, lower pay for garrison duty, and his lowest pay when not performing any duty.

As field duty is, generally speaking, the most important of all his duties, it follows that its performance should be especially encouraged and rewarded. Officers in the field should receive rank and pay in proportion to the extent of their commands. A lieutenant commanding a company in the field should have the local rank and pay of captain. A colonel commanding a brigade in the field should have the local rank and pay of brigadier-general. A staff officer performing the duty of a senior should have rank and pay according to the rank and pay of the grade of that senior.

During war important military duties are performed in cities. The political significance of the retention or loss of a capital, for instance, is often the acquisition or the loss of allies, the recognition or the denial by states of belligerency or of independence. An officer who has lost a limb, or who is otherwise physically disabled, so that he could not march with troops, or stand well any service in the field, could perform office duty in a garrison or in a city, or might even be perfectly competent to command a garrison or to take charge of the defences of a city. He could disburse money, muster in troops, command a camp of instruction, a district or a department. He could recruit and organize and prepare raw troops for the field. In fact, he could perform any and every duty that does not require severe bodily exertion, or lead to exposure to all sorts of weather and to general hardship. Not only could certain disabled officers do these things, but they could do them just as well as other officers who are in perfect physical condition, and they could by such service relieve for active duty in the field those competent to perform it. The retired list should consequently be divided into two classes, one composed of officers who, whether owing to age or injury, or infirmity of any kind, are unfit for any duty, the other composed of officers who are fit for duty not involving the physical strain of the field, such as camp, garrison, city, or office duty.

There are hundreds of ex-regular soldiers receiving small pensions. Many of these men, although unable to stand field duty, would, during war, be perfectly competent for the performance of provost, guard, and office duties, in cities and camps. Might not such of these who wish it, and who are men of good habits, and are otherwise fit in every respect, be organized into companies, and with retired officers assigned to duty with them, be stationed in forts and arsenals, to guard and keep those places in repair, and to defend them in case of attack. To these might be added from time to time, if they wish it, other soldiers as they break down in active service, instead of discharging them with pensions.

Our ability would, with these provisions, be greater than now to concentrate our small active army in comparatively few large posts—one post in each military department. Our army so concentrated at large posts, retired officers would find employment in recruiting, purchasing and conveying supplies; and all such retired officers as continuously performed light duty should receive seniority promotion when vacancies occurred in the light duty list, either by death or by transfer to the no duty list.

Not only could each post become under these circumstances a school of permanent military instruction under the direction of the

department commander, but the concentration of larger bodies of troops than it is possible to concentrate now would render tactical instruction possible on a larger scale than is now practicable, leading to the diffusion of tactical education among the militia, and eventually, perhaps, to a grand militia system of effective mobilization, based upon the regular army as the nucleus.

Yours respectfully,

EX-VOLUNTEER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8th, 1885.

REVIEWS.

A MORTAL ANTIPATHY. The First Opening of the New Portfolio. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. 8vo. Pp. 306. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

FEW persons have acquired or been blessed with the gift of charming loitering to a greater degree than the Autocrat, and for the pleasure of perusing the half auto-biographical, half memorial sketch which serves to introduce his theme most people would willingly allow him to take the time of his own sweet will in proceeding with the business of his story. It is small wonder that our Autocrat finds his mind much drawn to the past, just now. He has effectually proved to all who know him by his writings only that he holds his youth by a spell which eludes the grasping fingers of the passing years, but in a strictly prosaic sense we know that he was not young when he first gave the world the authentic records of his breakfast-table empire as an oblation to christen the infant *Atlantic Monthly*, and however time has since spared him, its sickle has done deadly work all around him. In this introductory chapter he gives, with all his native geniality and charm of wit softened by true pathos, a brief review of the scenes and actors that have come most vividly into the line of his vision, — a remembrance covering from the beginnings of Willis's career to the time when he last parted from Emerson, through the completion of that charming biography which was his last literary work before this volume. At this milestone of his life's journey he seals the past, and draws henceforth from a new portfolio those tales and talks, those epigrams and witticisms which range so easily "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." And in pursuance of this idea he speaks of the two portfolios which are now laid away, — the one beginning with his college days, and continuing for the nearly thirty years until his Autocrat papers first made him really known; the second continuing from then until he closed it on the completion of his life of Emerson. The first contained little except the annual contribution to his classmates and alma mater, and the thrilling lines which saved the old war-ship *Constitution* from destruction; the second, as we all know, teemed with the pungency and sentiment, the fervor and the humor which enlarged the limits of his empire so far beyond its nucleus of the breakfast-table.

In opening the new portfolio, the scene seems to be selected with a view to providing a frame-work for a continuation or continuations of the story which is here started, if such should be needed. We are made acquainted with a pleasant New England village, surrounded with fine scenery which attracts summer visitors, and blessed with the near proximity of a seminary for young ladies, as well as a college for young men. And most important of all, there is a literary society of wonderful activity, and from the ingenious way in which as much as is possible of the story is made to cluster around the archives of said society, we suspect that the records will be made to yield more of interest when the occasion calls for it. The subject with which this tale is particularly concerned is a question of speculation which the Autocrat probably borrowed of Dr. Holmes. The hero, when a babe in arms, had been so badly frightened by the sudden approach of a young lady, that from this time he is affected with "a mortal antipathy" to the presence of young women, — is indeed so affected by their mere proximity that his heart ceases beating and he becomes insensible. From this sad condition he is at length rescued by the heroine, who carries him bodily out of a burning house, and thus reverses the evil spell a woman wrought, by the power of her stronger and finer influence. It may easily be seen from this that the Autocrat is not a professional novelist. He disdains the photographic process of our modern craftsmen, and not less their intricate plot-constructing. When he seizes a pleasing conceit he has no idea of constructing a labyrinth to lead up to it, that the reader may be freshly deceived at every step, but opens his plans to the light, that he may discuss them in charming confidence with the reader, and speculate on them from the romantic or physical points of view as he goes along. He goes to some trouble to give an air of plausibility to his medical theory by quoting extracts from imaginary journals, but these extracts bear his sign manual in every line, and can hardly have been intended to influence opinion on this subject. In fact the whole plot is unfolded only half seriously, and has not a tithe of the real power of "Elsie

Venner." His characters here are also rather loosely drawn, and would be more in place in such a free-and-easy assemblage as the "Breakfast-table" than in the moving procession of a novel. He likes his figures of the broadly typical kind that will move through scenes of ordinary limits with no disagreeable complications, and the rough but luminous delineation of an epigram is often made to take the place of more careful coloring and shading. And it would of course be suicidal to define any of his characters to the extent that they could not speak for the Autocrat on occasion, for if the Autocrat gives us not of his wisdom then is all vanity and vexation of spirit. And, after all, this is the principal thing. We need give little thought of the form in which he elects to cast his tale, or to its merits as a novel pure and simple, so long as the rich essence of the "Breakfast-table" continues to flow. And those who have participated at that feast will recognize in these pages the same inimitable handiwork, for though advancing years have taken some of the edge from that keen wit, they have not failed to add in equal measure to its geniality.

MISCELLANIES, *ÆSTHETIC AND LITERARY: TO WHICH IS ADDED THE THEORY OF LIFE.* By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Collected and Arranged by T. Ashe, B. A., Editor of "Coleridge's Table-Talk and Omniana," etc. Pp. ix and 442. 8vo. New York: Scribner & Welford.

Mr. Ashe has already edited three volumes of Coleridge's works, of which the most important were the lectures and other criticisms on Shakespeare, given in greater fulness than in any previous edition. He also has edited the "Biographia Literaria," and a volume of Table-Talk from various quarters. His present volume seems to be intended to bring into one the other contributions of Coleridge to literary criticism. We have compared it with the American edition of the poet's works, which is based on that by his daughter and her husband. We find the portions absolutely new are the three Essays, (with appendix), "On the Principles of Sound Criticism concerning the Fine Arts," which Coleridge wrote for the *Bristol Journal*, in 1814; "On the choice of a Husband," which Mr. Allsop published in his "Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of S. T. C." in 1836; the paper "On the Sorts and Uses of Literary Praise" which first appeared in *Blackwood*, but was probably omitted by Sarah Coleridge because of its unjust reflections on her uncle Southey; and new Marginalia on Sir Thomas Browne, Thomas Fuller, and Henry More's poems. There is also reprinted the remarkable essay on "The Theory of Life," which was included in the American but not in the English edition. This makes about eighty pages which are absolutely new to American readers. But no genuine Coleridgean will fail to buy a book which adds so much as that to what we have of the master's work. Indeed, if the book contained nothing but the Bristol essays on Art, it would be worth its price, for these essays present us with Coleridge's first flights in the line in which he rendered a great service to both English and American literature. But apart from what is new in the volume, the very collection in a form both cheap and attractive of so much of Coleridge's literary work as does not concern Shakespeare, and is not embraced in the "Biographia Literaria," is a benefaction. If Mr. Ashe would proceed to reprint in similar form Coleridge's essays on political questions, which are omitted from the American edition, he would add greatly to the obligations under which he has laid American readers.

The expiry of the copyright of Coleridge's works furnishes an excellent opportunity for the popularization of his prose. The notion that the world has outgrown him in any department in which he labored, is a weak delusion which is widely prevalent. It is not felt by any one who knows his prose writings by extensive and continuous study, and who has not looked at the master through Carlyle's jaundiced eyes. Even Mr. Ashe, highly as he values Coleridge as a critic, undervalues him as a theological and philosophical thinker, and some of the editorial notes in this volume will give pain to those who know Coleridge better than he does. In some instances he is hypercritical in his attentions to the correction of the text; in others not careful enough. *Thea Simensis*, for instance, on page 16, calls for correction.

THROUGH SPAIN. A NARRATIVE OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN THE PENINSULA. By S. P. Scott. Pp. 348. 4to. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE HERMIT. By Oliver Goldsmith. Illustrated from designs by Walter Shirlaw. 4to. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

The first of these volumes does not depend solely upon its illustrations, for Mr. Scott has told his story of travels in so lively and pleasing a manner that it might well be received into favor without the help of the sumptuous dress in which it is here presented. It would be hard to treat of the customs and picturesque aspects of the Spanish peninsula, without touching on familiar ground, but the localities on which Mr. Scott expends most of his space are not those on the regular excursion routes, and much

new material is discovered on these side tracks, which makes interesting reading. Of course the old and well known scenes could not be entirely left out, and when we approach Granada in this new convoy we begin to perceive that the writer's style is not wholly free from the atmosphere which Irving bequeathed to the Alhambra and all connected with it; but this might run to greater lengths without being a defect. The illustrations, mostly taken from photographs, are profusely strewn over the pages, and the excellence of their mechanical workmanship is suited to the general attractions of this volume as a specimen of bookmaking.

The volume of illustrations to Goldsmith's "Hermit," on the other hand, claims attention solely by its artistic pretensions, as everybody is supposed to know the poem by heart, and most persons have a sufficiently accurate knowledge of it for all practical purposes. Mr. Shirlaw's illustrations are many of them both strong and delicate in treatment, but there are some that display his peculiar style carried almost to mannerism, and in general we would say that they strike us as being too much on the decorative order for their mission as an expositor of this poem. In comparing them with their theme, too, we feel that the illustrator has struck notes on the gamut of feeling far more widely sundered than is indicated by the sweet pastoral simplicity of the tale, whose human nature is all gentle and not at all dark. The more sombre effects are oftentimes admirable as studies, and deserve praise for the strength they should not have, but as a companion to the poem the lighter and more airy studies are infinitely better. Some of these are unique in their gracefulness and feeling, and more than one of the purely decorative pages are so good that they seem to demand isolation for their more perfect appreciation.

THEOLOGICAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA AND METHODOLOGY, Based on Hagenbach and Krauth. Part I. Introduction and Exegetical Theology. By Revere Franklin Weidner, M.A., Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary at Rock Island; author of "Commentary on Mark," etc. Pp. viii. and 133. 8vo. Philadelphia: H. B. Garner, 710 Arch street.

The term "Encyclopædia," in German use, has a different sense from that which it bears in English. It is not a lexicon of definitions and discussions, but a general survey of the whole field of a science, with indication of the mutual relations of its different parts, and a suggestion of the most important literature of the subject. That of Dr. K. R. Hagenbach is one of the best works in theological encyclopædia that Protestant literature possesses, and has reached its tenth edition, besides being translated into English. We have used it for years as a work of reference, and can speak with the highest admiration of its condensation of knowledge in available form. Prof. Weidner has undertaken to furnish a work still more closely adapted to the wants of American theologians, and especially those of the Lutheran confession. Having studied the subject under the late Dr. C. P. Krauth, who used Hagenbach freely, he employs his MS. lectures on encyclopædia, as well as Hagenbach, in the preparation of his own work. Those who knew the fertility and the subtlety of Dr. Krauth's intellect must hail every new contribution from the stores of his theological erudition as a genuine gain to that literature. And they will not be disappointed in what they will find here.

Prof. Weidner has been careful to indicate the places where he is following Dr. Hagenbach, or Dr. Krauth, or both. We cannot say better than that his own work is of the same excellence as that which he draws from them. If we should be disposed to find fault, it is with the literary lists, which in some cases are not up to the times. Thus on mysticism and pietism he omits Preger and Ritschl, the two latest and greatest authorities, and specifies among others Vaughan's rubbishy "Hours with the Mystics." So, also, he omits F. D. Maurice's invaluable commentaries on the third and fourth Gospels and the Epistles and Apocalypse of John.

The work will be completed in four parts.

PALERMO. A CHRISTMAS STORY. By Alice Durand Field. Pp. 212. 4to. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1885.

It is a very sweet and tender Christmas story which we are here given; and the glow of the Italian scenery and life is charmingly caught and very deftly transferred to her pages by the author. The time of Garibaldi's revolution in Palermo is chosen,—indeed the events connected with it form the principal thread of the story,—but the tone and spirit of the work is made up of materials far removed from the actual scenes of war, which seem to be but vaguely introduced as a harsh, unnatural disturbance. There is, of course, a love story, but it is one of the slightest description, and the characters which are introduced are somewhat idealized, or perhaps conventional, in the romance sense, but they justify the title of the book by clinging close to the scenes and memories of the vicinity of Palermo, and some very interesting local descriptions are thus brought into the story. The whole is rather

on the blue-china-and-peacock-feathers or light-streaming-softly-through-cathedral-windows order, but this style is adhered to consistently throughout, and for a Christmas story of Italy much sentimentality is certainly not only allowable but proper. The mechanical execution of the volume is entirely in keeping with the daintiness of its contents; and with its hand-made paper and untrimmed edges, its magnificently liberal margins and its antique seal binding, it represents the acme of a certain style of book-making. The fine etchings by Mr. Colman which are placed in the volume deserve warm commendation. The view of Mount Pellegrino we have scarcely seen excelled for fine yet free treatment, especially in so small a plate. But the others are hardly less noteworthy, and the whole makes up an ensemble which is thoroughly artistic, and which should command the attention of Christmas buyers.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

DR. Louis A. Duhring is an authority on the subject of diseases of the skin, and a hand-book from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Co., embracing the substance of sixteen lectures delivered by him before the graduating class of the University of Pennsylvania, and reported by Dr. H. Wills, with the title "An Epitome of Diseases of the Skin," will be found useful by students and practitioners. Dr. Duhring modestly admits that his "epitome" can in no degree take the place of more complete works on skin diseases, but it is equally true that this little book is very concise and practical. A thorough classification of the subject is made, and careful rules for differentiation, and sufficiently full description are given. These points are often supplemented with hints on treatment.

"The Household Library" is the latest of the mediums for the publication of cheap books, in which so many efforts have been made of late. It is an enterprise of the Boston house of D. Lothrop & Co. It differs from various other "Libraries" in consisting of new copyright books rather than of reprints. The books, though in paper covers, are neatly made and printed, and are pleasant to the eye and hand. Number one of the series is a New England story called "The Pettibone Name," by Margaret Sidney—which is, we believe, the *nom de plume* of Mrs. Harriet W. Lothrop, wife of the publisher. "The Pettibone Name" is a decidedly clever book, written from the very centre of Yankeeedom, and full of the quaint dry flavor of that region. As a story it is not remarkable, but as a picture of life and manners it is pretty certain to attract notice. It is much the same kind of book as Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing." Mrs. Lothrop, or "Margaret Sidney," if it is more proper to speak of her as she speaks of herself, knows her ground thoroughly, and is a skilled and easy writer.

"Hunted Down," by Max Hillary, is a sensational novel of some merit. It is built on the familiar lines of mistaken identity, growing out of a case of remarkable personal resemblance, but Mr. Hillary writes vigorously, keeping attention at the fullest stretch on every page, so that the ends of sensational fiction are fairly served in his book. (A. N. Marquis & Co., Chicago.)

Charles Kingsley's "Water Babies" was long ago accepted as one of the most perfect minglings of fancy and humor produced by a modern writer. The fault is certainly to be found with it that it is "over the heads" of the audience primarily addressed, for it must be a very precocious child indeed who can take in Mr. Kingsley's quaint imaginings, to say nothing of his sarcastic flings at science and the schools. But while overly mature for a fairy-story auditory, this book has lasting sweetness for older readers, and we have no question of the success of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s enterprise in putting out a handsome and new edition. "The Water Babies" in this shape, with Mr. Linley Sambourne's appreciative illustrations, is truly a book to keep and prize. Mr. Sambourne enters very happily into the Kingsley humor. Some of his drawings are technically rather indifferent, but they are all admirably illustrative, and the best of them are charmingly graceful and characteristic. There is not likely to be a better holiday book than this.

"Foiled, a Story of Chicago," is a novel void of offence, but also void of interest, and giving no sign of literary aptitude. It tells a weak story of family jars culminating in a law-suit, and is throughout amateurish and immature to a depressing degree. The book is anonymous, but we judge it to be the work of a young lawyer who occupies the tedium of early waiting for clients with excursions into polite literature. We would be glad to speak otherwise of this "Story of Chicago," but the best we can find to say of it is that it is cleanly and conscientious. The writer is an earnest man, and the advice he gives would-be litigants on the subject of going to law is sound.

The holiday season taxes the ingenuity of housekeepers upon whom rests the responsibility of providing the proverbial "good cheer" of these feasting festivals. What then can be more in order than a new and suggestive cook-book? The one before us, "Catharine Owen's New Cook-Book," (New York: Cassell & Co.), contains many new recipes, and moreover its author aims to give not only the ingredients and specifications for producing palatable dishes, but she seeks to inspire her readers with a love for the art of cooking, and a desire for excellence in its practice. Woman's nature does sometimes grow weary of the ever-recurring question, "What shall we have for dinner?" especially when she allows herself to be burdened with the thought that this question must be settled every day in the year. Catharine Owen aims to help the possessor of her book, by imparting much general wisdom in the selection, care and preparation of foods, as well as hints for management in small families, and the proper economy necessary in every well governed household; to such general matters she devotes Part First under the head of "Culture and Cooking;" while Part Second contains "Practical Recipes."

"Othmar" is a pretty fair sample of the Ouida novels. That is to say, it is as entertaining as the Ouida novels are apt to be, and it is not as objectionable morally as a good many of them are. It is too late in the day to deny Ouida's imaginative power, her dramatic skill, and her command of language. These things we have never denied. Yet we glance through the successive products of this amazing literary fecundity with an ever increasing dislike. Not one real and honest word, not one true message for the soul and heart, rests in it all! From beginning to end a fever dream, unlike life, unlike duty. A waste to write and a waste to read. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

"The Rabbi's Spell," by Stuart C. Cumberland, is a tragic tale, with a historical foundation, devoted to the terrible persecutions of the Russian Jews. It is a work of no little power, but it cannot be exactly pronounced agreeable reading. From first to last it is a narrative of outrage, suffering and crime. The violence is at some points relieved by narrations of heroism and self-sacrifice, but the total effect is extremely painful. So it was meant to be, of course, and we do not dispute Mr. Cumberland's success. Incidentally there is curious and valuable information given concerning Jewish manners and customs, and Prussian methods of administration. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Miss Jane Andrews is to be credited with one of the best of current "Juveniles." Her "Ten Boys Who Lived on the Road from Long-Ago to Now" is ingeniously planned and carried, out in an agreeable and inventive spirit. The title is cumbersome, yet it very fairly indicates the motive of the book. Miss Andrews imagines a boy in each of ten great periods into which she, on good authority, divides the march of Western civilization. She shows us the young Aryan, Persian, Roman, Greek, Saxon, Cavalier, Puritan, the American Revolutionary, and the youth of this very year of grace. It is a fascinating way of teaching history, and Miss Andrews has been distinctly successful in this effort. The canvas is a limited one, but the touch of the artist is decisive, and the local coloring of the road from Long-Ago to Now is skilfully laid on. A thoughtful child would certainly be pleased with this little book. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

"The Popular Speaker," compiled by George M. Baker (Boston: Lee & Shepard), is a fresh and judicious arrangement of short pieces in prose and verse, narrative, sentimental and humorous, suitable for reading or reciting at home or in school.

ART.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION'S EXHIBITION.

THE four prizes of \$2500 each which were offered by the American Art Association, for the best water colors shown at the exhibition just held at the galleries of the Association in New York, have been awarded as follows; to Mr. H. F. Farny, for his "The Prisoner," a very strong picture executed in body, color and representing an Indian camp on the plains of the northwest, a captive bound to stakes driven into the ground occupying the immediate foreground; to Mr. Geo. H. Smillie's "September on the New England Coast;" to Mr. F. K. M. Rehn's "An Off Shore Breeze," and to Mr. W. Hamilton Gibson's landscape, "Evening Red."

The exhibition at these galleries has hardly been as good as it ought to have been considering the very great pains which the managers have taken to show the works contributed to the best advantage, and the liberality which they have shown in the matter of prizes. The galleries have been extended and improved so much this year that it is safe to say that nowhere in America, outside of a few private galleries, are pictures shown under conditions so favorable. The lighting, as well as the arrangement and the

decoration of the rooms, is all that could be desired, and the aspect of the rooms, with their soft carpets and subdued color, offers so delightful a contrast to the cold and stony bareness of the Academy—either the one in New York or our own in Philadelphia—that one hardly notices how bad the pictures sometimes are. But some of them are very good indeed. Mr. Alexander Harrison's marine which he calls "La Vague" is magnificent; no better sea painting than his has ever been seen here—there can be no sort of question about that—and Mr. E. E. Simmon's "At Low Tide,"—Mr. G. Ruger Donoho's "Ferne Sous Bois," Mr. Stephen Parrish's "Market Place, Yvetot," and a good many other fine pictures in the same room, show plainly that the best things from the Paris Salon have not all come to Philadelphia this year.

Among the other Philadelphians who make a first-rate showing at this exhibition is Mr. Leon Delachaux, who exhibits several important canvases which indicate a great improvement, in technical qualities at least, made by this promising artist since his residence abroad.

ART NOTES.

THIS week the annual exhibition of the Academy of the Fine Arts came to a close, though the galleries will continue open for the exhibition of a number of new works in connection with the permanent collection. In some respects the exhibition has been eminently successful, and as the result of the joint work of the Academy authorities and the artists of Philadelphia, it was most encouraging and gratifying. The collection of pictures and other works was decidedly the best that has been brought together in America this fall, and thanks to the labors of the hanging committee, they were well arranged. The attendance was not what could have been wished, and the public appreciation shown was nowhere nearly commensurate with the merit and importance of the exhibition, but there was a steady improvement in the receipts toward the close of the season, and could the galleries have been kept open through the holidays, the number of visitors would doubtless have greatly increased. On recent Sundays the Academy has been thronged, and although this does not help the receipts, Sundays being free days, yet it shows that one of the first objects contemplated in holding the exhibition has been attained,—that being the promotion of interest in art among the people.

During the week the collection of pictures and other works made by the late George Whitney of this city was placed on exhibition for sale by the executors of the estate, at the American Art Galleries in New York. The strong feature of this sale is the collection of the works of W. T. Richards, comprising 75 numbers of the catalogue, and including his famous picture "Land's End, Cornwall, England," and several other of his most important works. There are 227 pictures in the sale, affording examples of the leading painters of this and the last generation, beside sculptures and other works of art.

Mr. W. T. Richards, by the way, has closed his residence in Germantown, and is passing the winter in Cambridge, Mass. Having a son a student at Harvard, and wishing him to live at home while pursuing his studies, the artist establishes a home for him near the college.

Mr. Thomas Hovenden, although he gave his services to the hanging Committee as recently as last year, has now consented to undertake the same gratuitous and thankless labor for the Society of American Artists. His coadjutors are Frank C. Jones and Kenyon Cox, forming a strong team, well suited to inspire renewed confidence in the Society, whose fortunes have of late years been decidedly on the wane.

Another incident significant of reviving animation is the enfranchisement of the Society from the despotic rule of the clique who have heretofore pretty much strangled the life out of it. The organization is now under the management of a commission of thirty artists, including many of the most intelligent and progressive guild, as will be seen from the following list: Thomas Allen, Montague Flagg, Walter Palmer, J. Carroll Beckwith, Frank Fowler, Arthur Quartley, Gilbert Gaul, William Sartain, Edward H. Blashfield, Thomas Hovenden, Walter Shirlaw, W. M. Chase, Bolton Jones, Frank C. Jones, Augustus St. Gaudens, Kenyon Cox, A. H. Thayer, Bruce Crane, John La Farge, D. W. Tryon, P. W. Dewing, William H. Low, Douglas Valk, Thomas Eakins, G. W. Maynard, O. L. Warner, Frank Millet, J. Alden Weir, Wyatt Eaton and C. F. Murphy.

The etching fraternity will learn with interest that the Rembrandt Club, of Brooklyn, offers a prize of \$400 for the best American etching, the plates to be submitted by March 31st, 1886. The drawings are to be not more than ten inches by fifteen in size, and there is no limitation as to subject. The accepted plate is to become the property of the club, and the etcher is to sign 100 perfect impressions, and after these are secured the plate is to be destroyed.

SCIENCE NOTES.

AN important step has been announced by the Surgeon-General of the Navy in the statement that a complete system of iron and lead pipes, with fixtures, is being erected on the outside of the museum building at Washington, for the purpose of making an exhaustive series of experiments, covering all disputed points in reference to trap siphonage, and the utility of the mechanism of water-closets, traps, water-basins, baths, sinks, etc. Observing stations have been established at each of the three stories, and the investigation is to include microscopical and chemical tests of the action of sewer air and different waters on pipes and tanks. When completed, the results are to be at the service of the public.

From present indications it seems doubtful if the supply of natural gas, which has produced such a marvelous effect on the industries of Pittsburgh within the past few months, is likely to be permanent. Several of the mills along the Allegheny river have changed the hours of work because of a deficient flow from the wells. One of the largest now commences work at eleven a. m. instead of three a. m., as heretofore, the supply of gas in the morning being insufficient to meet the heavy demand necessary to heat the many furnaces which are lighted at that time.

The London correspondent of *Science* says in a letter to that journal: Of the density of a London fog, few Americans have any idea, except, perhaps, such as live in Pittsburgh, the only place where the present writer, who has traveled much in the United States and Canada, has seen anything approaching to the smoke-cloud which hangs over our English towns. An entire absence of wind, an atmosphere almost super-saturated with moisture, and the smoke from innumerable household chimneys where bituminous coal is burnt, are the three concurrent causes of town-fog. It was calculated a year or two ago, by Professor Percy and Professor Chandler Roberts, (chemist to the metallurgist of the mint), that the amount of solid unburnt fuel which hung in a pall over London amounted to no less than fifty tons.

Upwards of 1,000,000 carbon points are consumed every week in the United States, and the manufacturers are endeavoring to combine to prevent ruinous competition. Carbon points are the sticks of carbon used in the arc electric lamps. They are about six inches long and one-third inch in diameter. They are made of compressed coke, which has been pulverized and mixed with molasses and other substances. When these carbon points first became an article of commerce they were sold by the manufacturers at \$65 a thousand, and as late as two years ago they sold for \$55. Since then, however, the large profits in the business have resulted in the establishment of at least a dozen factories, and the price has dropped from \$55 to \$15.

A balloon ascension by the Tissandier brothers from Paris, showed some interesting particulars in regard to the stratification of aerial currents. For 2500 feet above the earth's surface the wind blew from the southeast; at the upper surface of the fog there was a counter-current, with a thickness of about 1200 feet from the northwest. At a still greater height there was a third current from nearly the same direction as the surface wind. The currents were all feeble, and the balloon went back and forth over Paris in precisely opposite directions.

An experiment has recently been tried at the London Inventions Exhibition aquarium by Mr. W. August Carter, with a view to discovering how far fish are prone to sleep. After close examination, he found that among fresh-water fish the roach, dace, gudgeon, carp, tench, minnow and catfish sleep periodically in common with terrestrial animals. The same instincts were found to actuate marine fish, of which the following were observed to be equally influenced by somnolence; viz., the wrasse, conger eel, dory, dogfish, wrasse bass, and all species of flat fish. Mr. Carter states that, so far as he can discover, the goldfish, pike and angler-fish never sleep, but rest periodically. Desire for sleep among fish varies according to meteorological conditions. Fish do not necessarily select night-time for repose.

Nature contains an abstract of a paper read by Sir John Lubbock, at the Aberdeen meeting of the British Association, on the intelligence of the dog. The method of experimentation was on the plan of teaching so successfully tried in the case of Laura Bridgman. Two cards were taken, one with the word "food" printed upon it, the other blank. Whenever the "food" card was brought the animal was rewarded by being given something to eat. After the meaning of this card with "food" upon it was thoroughly understood, others with "tea," "water," "bone," "out," etc., were prepared, and were in time successfully differentiated by the dog. The next experiment was an attempt to teach colors. A certain colored card would be shown the dog and he was ordered to fetch the duplicate, but the experiment failed,

though a number of dogs were tried, to preclude the risk of a possible color-blind individual. In all his experiments Sir John Lubbock took the utmost precaution to prevent the dog knowing the cards by any odor which they might have contained.

A German scientist, Dr. Julius Krautter, has been giving some attention to the observation of the peculiar affections of the mind and body which seem to belong especially to the alpine valleys of Switzerland, Germany and the Tyrol, and which pass under the general name of cretinism. Goitre, which as is well known is very frequent among mountaineers, is one of its forms, and it generally includes, besides other physical malformations, an imperfect or arrested state of mental development. It has been very generally ascribed heretofore to magnesia or chalk, with one or both of which most of the drinking water in the vicinity is impregnated. Dr. Krautter's researches have shown that the disease is most frequent in the villages of the gneiss and granite formations, both of which contain much magnesia, but on the other hand is rare in those which are situated on the chalk formations, which seems to point to magnesia as one of the agents in causing it. He also found that height had a marked effect on its frequency, as almost all of the cases occur at elevations of not less than 1000 nor more than 3200 feet above the sea level.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AN exquisite number of *The Book-Buyer*, Charles Scribner's Sons' monthly, is the issue for December, styled a "Christmas Annual." There are many illustrations, of the best order of art, mostly examples of those in the several books that are reviewed, though the frontispiece, by Thomas Cole, is an engraving of Raphael's "Madonna of Orleans." The reading matter is by a number of our best known authors: there are articles by Julia C. R. Dorr, Lieut. Greely, Julian Hawthorne, George Parsons Lathrop, H. H. Boyeson, Brander Matthews, Eugene Schuyler, and others. A portrait of our Philadelphia humorist, (though this description is neither accurate nor sufficient), Frank R. Stockton, is accompanied by an appreciative sketch of his life with notices of his productions.

Mr. D. Van Nostrand has obtained a sufficient number of subscribers for the re-issue of Halleck's Jomini's "Strategical Life of the Emperor Napoleon," and will it accordingly be ready shortly.—Mr. Spurgeon has completed his seventh and last volume of "The Treasury of David," and it will soon be published by Funk & Wagnalls.—The well-known Chinese traveler, Archibald Colquhoun, has written an account of "The Crisis in Burmah," in which he treats also of the country, its institutions and its inhabitants.—"The Humbler Poets" is the title of a new anthology announced by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

M. Renan's new book, "The Priest of Nemi," purports on its face to be a drama of ancient Rome, but is in reality one of contemporary life. In his preface M. Renan thus sets forth the object of his work: "My desire is to develop my idea, that is, my belief, in the final triumph of religious and moral progress, notwithstanding the reported victories of folly and evil. I have attempted to show the good cause gaining ground in spite of all the faults and feebleness of its apostles and its martyrs. I have aimed, in short, to render evident a network of truths, all tending to the iron law which decrees that crime is often rewarded and virtue punished."

It is declared to be impossible to publish the posthumous novel of Colonel Frederick Burnaby, who was killed in the Soudan, because no one has been able to decipher the manuscript. It has been examined by handwriting experts, but nothing can be made of it.

M. Moulin, an ex-Advocate-General of France, lately deceased, got together in the course of his life a complete collection of the autographs of the "Immortals" from the foundation of the Academy to the present day. The collection is unique, and was bequeathed to the Academy by M. Moulin's will.

Jebb's life of Bentley, in the "English Men of Letters" series, has been translated into German.

Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. have published, on parchment paper, specimens of English prose style from Malory to Macaulay, with an introductory essay by George Shaftesbury.

Sanskrit is made easy for beginners by the publication of a translated text of the Nala, with notes and a transliterated glossary. It is edited by Hermann Camillo Kellner, and published by Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

NOTES ON PERIODICALS.

THE excellent architectural monthly, *Building*, published by W. T. Comstock, New York, makes a new departure with the opening of 1886. Beginning January 1st, it will become a weekly journal, issued every Saturday morning. This will take the place of the present "special illustrated edition" of *Building*, and the price will be \$5 a year. For those of its subscribers who have been taking the regular edition, monthly, at \$1 a year, Mr. Comstock will send the last week's issue of each month at \$1.20 a year.

Wide Awake announces that Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has been engaged as a permanent contributor.

The *Presbyterian Review* (quarterly), will hereafter be published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. It will remain as heretofore under the editorial management of the Presbyterian Review Association, with Charles A. Briggs, D. D., and Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., as managing editors. The programme for 1886 includes important and readable papers by Donald Frazer, of London, President Hitchcock, Prof. Francis Brown, Robert Flint, of Edinburgh, Prof. A. A. Hodge and others.

The November number of *Unsere Zeit* contains a lengthy article on the administration of President Arthur.

The last number of the *American Journal of Philology* contains an article on the *sis* and *sa* aorists, (6th and 7th forms), in Sanskrit, by Prof. W. D. Whitney.

The London *Athenaeum* is authorized to announce that the recent reports concerning a change in the editorship of the *Quarterly Review* are without foundation.

The *Unitarian* is the title of a new monthly magazine to be published simultaneously in Boston and Chicago, the first number of which will appear January 1st. It will be edited by Brook Hereford and J. T. Sunderland.

A serial novel by Mrs. Lynn Linton, to be published simultaneously in *Temple Bar* and *Harper's Bazar*, next year, is entitled "Paston Carew, Millionaire and Miser."

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne will be joint contributors to an early number of *Good Words*. The subject is "Our Railway to the Pacific," the Princess contributing the pictures, and her husband the letter-press.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

HORSE AND MAN: THEIR MUTUAL DEPENDENCE AND DUTIES. By Rev. J. G. Wood. Pp. 339. Illustrated. \$2.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THROUGH SPAIN: A NARRATIVE OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE IN THE PENINSULA. By S. P. Scott. Pp. 349. Illustrated. \$5.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

ITALIAN POPULAR TALES. By Thomas Frederick Crane, A. M., Professor of Romance Languages in Cornell University. Pp. 389. \$2.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

A POLITICAL CRIME: THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT FRAUD. By A. M. Gibson. Pp. 402. \$— New York: W. S. Gottsberger. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

BIRD-WAYS. By Olive Thorne Miller. Pp. 227. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE HERMIT. A BALLAD. By Oliver Goldsmith. With Illustrations, [by Walter Shirlaw.] Pp. 44. \$3.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

PALERMO. A CHRISTMAS STORY. By Alice Durand Field. Pp. 212. With Illustrations. [Etchings.] \$5.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE READING CLUB. Edited by George M. Baker. Nos. 15 and 16, 110 pp. each \$0.15. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

PARLOR VARIETIES. By Emma E. Brewster. Part II. Pp. 146. \$0.25. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

TEN BOYS WHO LIVED ON THE ROAD FROM LONG AGO TO NOW. By Jane Andrews. Pp. 240. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

A WOMAN'S INHERITANCE. A Novel. By Amanda M. Douglass. Pp. 345. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN A SERIES OF SONNETS. By William C. Richards. Illustrated. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE POPULAR SPEAKER: SELECTIONS IN POETRY AND PROSE. By George M. Baker. Pp. 400. \$1.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

FIVE MINUTE DECLAMATIONS. Selected and adapted by Walter K. Forbes. Pp. 190. \$0.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE GLOBE DRAMA. Original Plays by George M. Baker. Pp. 350. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

A CAPTIVE OF LOVE. By Edward Greely. Founded upon a Japanese Romance. Pp. 180. \$1.50. Boston: Lee & Shepard. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

THE WATER BABIES: A FAIRY TALE FOR A LAND BABY. By Charles Kingsley. New edition, with 100 Illustrations by Linley Sambourne. Pp. 370. \$4.00. London & New York: Macmillan & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

BAD TIMES: AN ESSAY ON THE PRESENT DEPRESSION OF TRADE. By Alfred Russel Wallace, LL. D. Pp. 113. \$0.75. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.)

THE PETTIBONE FARM. A New England Story. By Margaret Sidney. (The Household Library.) Pp. 315. \$0.50. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

DRIFT.

—Prof. Allen C. Thomas, of Haverford College, in a letter to *Friends' Review*, (Philadelphia), says: "To one who has visited England at periods separated from each other by several years, nothing is more striking than to see the marvelous growth of democratic, not to say radical, principles. Opinions which seventeen years ago were hardly acknowledged to exist, except in the minds of the wildest radicals, are now not only treated as worthy of consideration, but are openly held and advocated by many who are not at the present time considered radical."

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—Hermann Ziliack has the following announcement in the *Liepsiger Tageblatt*, (Germany), of October 13: "I herewith beg to inform my friends and acquaintances that a healthy girl, my twenty-ninth child, was born today, October 12."

—The report that comes from Indianapolis of the scandalous deportment of the special committee of the Boston city council is not in the least surprising. Indeed, it is but a piece with the conduct of our civic committees whenever the tight rein of executive control is removed from their actions. Quite a number of the members of the city council appear to have not the least conception of personal responsibility or official decency. We are sorry to be compelled to say that in certain wards of this city, if a man is tolerably popular—and popularity is often obtained by disreputable means—there is hardly any act in the way of public abuse that the individual can commit that would seem in the eyes of his constituents to justify his retirement into private life.—*Boston Herald*.

—The women journalists of this country have a National Press Association, and a New England branch has just been formed in Boston, of which Mrs. Sally Joy of the *Herald* is President.

—Prof. V. C. Riley, the well-known entomologist, has presented to the National Museum his collection of insects, which contains over 20,000 species, and more than 112,000 mounted specimens, besides additional unmounted material. A large number of books and pamphlets accompany this gift, which is considered one of the most valuable ever received by the Government.

—"A northern capitalist," says the *Savannah Times*, "has presented to the North Georgia Agricultural College those two splendid mining properties, with all their machinery and fixtures complete, known as the Calhoun and Benning mines. Colonel Price, the president of the board of trustees, has the title deeds, and the property is clear of all incumbrance. The name of the generous donor is not given."

—A recent controversy in regard to the business operations of the Methodist Episcopal "Board of Church Extension" has drawn out a report by a committee of investigation that: "Since the organization of the work of church extension in 1864, with almost 7,000 ministers at the beginning and now nearly 13,000 ministers as its agents in collecting funds that in twenty years aggregate over \$2,500,000, not a dollar, to our knowledge, has failed to reach the treasury, neither has there been in the administration of the central office, in the distribution of this large fund, the loss of a single dollar by defalcation. A few slight losses have been sustained by money having been misapplied after it has passed beyond the control of this board to the local churches or their agents."

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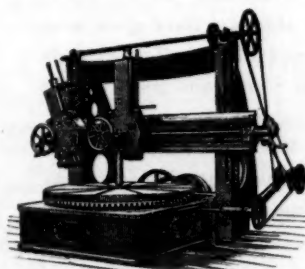
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MERCHANT TAILORS.

*We Especially Desire a Clean and
Clear Stock for January 1st.*

To do this we have gone over stock and laid out all short ends and cut pieces and goods bought below value.

These We are Clearing Out at one-half the regular prices. Many superfine Winter Overcoats are being made to order at \$30 and \$35, and many Excellent Suits at \$30 to \$40.

When January 1st comes we want every short end and remnant out of the way. Hence this very unusual offering.

E. O. THOMPSON,

Importer and Merchant Tailor,

No. 908 WALNUT ST.

TRUST AND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit
Company of Philadelphia.

325-331 CHESTNUT STREET.

Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SURPLUS, \$1,200,000.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

Vault Doors guarded by the Yale and Hall Time Locks.

The Company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts, corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a special trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.

JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.

R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,
JOHN C. BULLITT.

The Provident

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.
Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$15,621,530.68.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.

T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.

ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.

JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.

J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley, Phila. Israel Morris, Phila.
T. Wistar Brown, Phila. Chas. Hartshorne, Phila.
Richard Cadbury, Phila. Wm. Gummere, Phila.
Henry Haines, Phila. Frederic Collins, Phila.
Joshua H. Morris, Phila. Philip C. Garrett, Phila.
Richard Wood, Phila. Murray Shipley, Cincinnati.
William Hacker, Phila. J. M. Albertson, Norristown.
ASA S. Wing, Philadelphia.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE MAN OR
Woman in every county to sell our goods.
Salary \$75. per Month and Expenses. Canvassing outfit and Particulars FREE. STANDARD SILVER-WARE Co., Boston, Massachusetts.